The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | [SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 4. | NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875. | NUMBER 17.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an envisible and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and landable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STYLISH SHIRTS,
Only $1 50 Each or Six for $7 75.

These SHIRTS are all carefully made; the bodies laundried soft, domestic finish, and the buttons invariably sewed on with Linen Thread.

LEIGHTON'S NEW STORE,
100 CANAL STREET.

Good goods cheap at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street. Remember the number.

Goods well bought are half sold. Examine the prices at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street.

Shirts made to order, and shirts remodeled at Leighton's new store, 100 Canal street.

Fashionable scarfs 50 cents each, at Leighton's new store, 100 Canal street.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—Beautiful bows, 25 cents each, at Leighton's, 100 Canal street.

Gauze merino undershirts 75 cents each, all sizes, at Leighton's, 100 Canal street.

No trouble to show goods, whether you buy or not, at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street.
ap10 1m

NOW IS THE TIME!

CLOTHING

AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES

—AT—

LEON GODCHAUX.

81 *AND* 83 *CANAL,*
AND 213 *AND* 215 *OLD LEVEE,*
Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits $5, $6, $7, $10 and $13.
Men's Blue Flannel suits $10 and $15.
Men's White Marseilles Vests $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.
Men's Black Doeskin Pants $5, $8, $9.
Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests $15, $20, $25.
Men's Linen Dusters $1 75 and upwards.
Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, $5 and $7.
Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at $3, $4, $5, $6 and upwards.
Children's Sailor suits $2 50, $3 50, $5.
Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) $2 75, $3 50 and upwards.
Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts $7 50.
Six Open Back Bosom Shirts $9.
Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.
English Half Hose $2 75, $3, $3 50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,
81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.
may8 tf

DRESS GOODS
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES.

We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, offer our entire Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

AT A

HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.

The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the

VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a

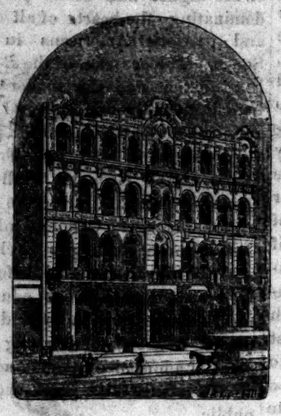
CLEARING SALE AT ONCE.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Sts.
may1 tf

REMOVAL!

TO



GRUNEWALD HALL,

18, 20 and 22 Baronne St.,

L. GRUNEWALD,

Importer of the very Best Quality of

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS,

STRINGS, &c,

Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES BROS., PLEYEL, WESTERMAYER, BLUTHNER, KAPS. The Organs of the MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAYSER (Stuttgart), Organs.

PUBLISHER OF

MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Warerooms, No. 129 Canal Street, which he has occupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

AND ORGANS

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

New Music Received Daily.

Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
Grunewald Hall,
ap17 75 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOLD!

MR. EDITOR: Butler—not godfather Ben, who named us "contrabands," but another man, says:

Doubtless the pleasure is as great
In being cheated, as to cheat.

If I thought that you were at all versed in "the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain," I would ask your opinion on the subject; for politically you have just had a splendid opportunity of knowing how it is yourself. It strikes me, however, that if you gave vent to your feelings towards the party of which you have been, and, *faute de mieux,* still are a staunch adherent, they would find fitting expression in the poetical lament of a jilted lover—

"Mary I once believed thee true,
And I was blest in so believing,
But now I grieve that e'er I knew
A girl so fair, yet so deceiving."

If, for "Mary," we substitute Republican, and for "girl," party, it is true we shall spoil the rythm of the poetry, but neither the ruefulness nor applicability of the sentiment.

Before taking leave of the poets, permit me to enquire *apropos de nos moutons,* do they not—the *moutons,* not the poets—in their political helplessness and unconsciousness of impending doom, remind you of Pope's lines?

"The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?
Pleased to the last he crops the flowery food,
And licks the hand just raised to shed his blood."

I think, if "flowery food" be considered an euphemism for "fine words," which, proverbially, "butter no parsneps," it aptly symbolizes the provender upon which *nos moutons* have been fattened for the political shambles: "Tfaith, they have eaten the air, promise crammed." But coming "down to brass tacks," as they say in Texas, or in politer phrase, badinage apart, it is a mercy for us colored citizens of the United States, peeled and otherwise outraged as we still are, that God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. Among the few things which the cruelty of man being unable to reach leaves us to thank God, is an elasticity of spirit, *une gaiete de cœur,* which enables us, like Mark Tapley, to be jolly under the most depressing conditions: the harder we are hit the higher we bounce. The caricaturist seizing on this peculiarity and, of course, exaggerating it, pictures the negro in a state of continual cachinnation: representing him as emphatically *l'homme qui rit.* You will not be surprised, therefore, if the success of the Louisiana compromise—for it is a success, inasmuch as the only object it was *calculated* to effect is attained—fill me with an exuberance of spirits quite impressible. Although we do not at once find ourselves *in statu quo ante bellum,* yet it encourages hope for a return of those halcyon days and awakens pleasant reminiscences of rural delights associated with the rice swamp, cotton field, and sugar plantation, and the cherished memories which intertwine themselves with the romantic episodes of the auction block; for not to achieve entire freedom for the slave is to restore slavery *quoad hoc* to the master. It assures us that whether dallying amid the blandishments of the slave-pen, or contending for the prizes of the political arena, it is our happy destiny *to be sold.* In short, resuming, virtually, what our life-long oppressors assert, and our eleventh hour friends but faintly deny to be our proper place, we can abandon ourselves to the beatitude of despair. "Bressed are dey dat don't expec' nuffin, case dey aint gwine to be disappinted."

But, although it may be, a careless race, we are not selfish; therefore, my mirthfulness is somewhat dashed when I reflect that, if our unequal condition has been a blessing to us beyond a peradventure, it has been a withering curse to a race whose blood is largely mingled with our own—a race with whose destiny, be it for weal or for woe, here upon this Southern soil, by the inexorable fiat of Divine justice, ours is indissolubly united. Being then *nolens volens* in the same boat with it—THE UNION—that Ship of State of which Longfellow so eloquently sings:

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our breasts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

we are not devilish enough to contemplate the possible wreck of that Union as a means of revenge, and say

"Yes! yes! we'll go down! we'll go down!
But we'll take *you* with us to sink or drown!"

Neither can we find consolation in the thought that at each successful attempt to degrade us by the dominant race.

All the souls that damned be
Leap up at once in anarchy,
Clap their hands, and dance for glee!"

As for me while recognizing the utility of party organizations as a means of government, party names are at present worse than meaningless; they are misleading: so it needed not your Louisiana swindle to convince one of the truth of the Indian apothegm, that no matter with what political ticket he is marked "white man berry unsartin."

CIVIS.

THE DEMOCRACY AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

Apropos of the expressions of the Hon. Mr. Thompson, member of Congress elect, and Gen. Butler's successor in Massachusetts; and as a commentary upon his and the New England Democracy's utterances relative to the colored American citizen, the Boston *Traveller* says:

The Democratic writers of New England claim to be friendly to the negroes, and express the hope that they will be permitted to enjoy the rights conferred by the constitution, though they express regret that those rights have been given them. But they oppose as obstinately as the most intolerant of the Southern Democrats every measure to give practical effect to the provisions of the constitution. They opposed the adoption of the amendments to the constitution conferring those rights, and have never even remonstrated with those of their party friends who first threatened to disregard them, and now attempt to carry out those threats. The Southern Democrats boast that their Northern brethren are in full sympathy with them; they see through the thin veil of their professions, and look upon them as natural allies in their aggressions upon the rights of the colored race. They are the more confident because the Northern Democrats have never treated the negro voters as political equals, have never encouraged them by kind words, have never helped them by legislation. They have opposed every effort in the North and in the South to educate them; they have slandered every man who has sought to help them, and been the enemies of all who have been the friends of the black man. Consistent in nothing else, the Democrats have always been the enemies of the negro. They enacted the fugitive-slave law, and helped to enforce it. They were always ready to vote for the extension of slavery. They were always the defenders of that institution. The slave holders went to war encouraged by the promise of aid from them. When the war broke out they demanded that escaped slaves should be sent through the lines to their rebel masters. They complained when the government fed the contrabands and set them at work. Their wrath when the black men were armed to fight for the Union knew no bounds. They ridiculed and denounced the emancipation proclamation. They opposed the measures that gave the negroes the right to vote and hold office. They are allies of those who seek to reduce them to a state of peonage, and who threaten another civil war if the national government attempts to interfere for their protection. Their opposition to the civil-rights bill and to the force-bill was no stronger than was their opposition to the leading war-measures of President Lincoln; and the men, whose shouts of joy for his murder were silenced by the indignation of the civilized world, now hate President Grant just as they hated the victim of Wilkes Booth—no more and less. There are, it is true, men in no the Democratic party who do not belong there, who were true to the Union during the war, who never liked slavery, and are willing that the colored man should vote and have a chance to rise in the world but they have little influence in the party councils, and if the Democrats should ever come into power they would not support the violent measures desired by extremists though it is doubtful whether they would oppose them or even remonstrate against them.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MOUNTAIN TO MAHOMET.

[From the N. O. (Sunday) Republican.]

It has not been many months since there was a great resentment because some persons of color were admitted into the Opera House. A former manager was compromised because he had not been sufficiently stringent in his exclusion of colored hearers from the divine strains of the *premiers chanteurs,* brought over from Paris at an immense expense. Accustomed to perform before the eminent and the elite, these stars were set too high in the social firmament for the vision of the lowly.

Events pursue their inevitable cycle. Wealth takes wings, histrionic and lyric genius wilts with its withdrawal.

Left without resources in a foreign land, the refined and distinguished artists are driven to employ all the resources accessible. Then the people of color whose appreciation of music is cultivated and refined manifest no disposition to avenge themselves for the intolerance which denied them the innocent right to listen, and tender the troupe of accomplished and unfortunate musicians a benefit. This they properly accept, and we shall to-night have at Economy Hall the spectacle of our most intelligent colored people assembled to hear the tenor of the opera and the first basso and several ladies, soprano and contralto. All this under the auspices and with the disinterested assistance of the Economy Mutual Aid Association. If we peruse the *repertoire* of the evening it will be seen that these accomplished artists cater to no degraded tastes. "La Traviata" affords gems which the most captious amateurs admire; "Rigoletto" tasks the powers of the most perfect baritone; "La Muette de Portici," "La Juive," "La Favorite," "La Reine de Chypre."

It would be pure affectation to assume that an audience which demands such sublime compositions is without refinement, and should be excluded from the more advanced stages of intellectual enjoyment.

We have not written to disparage the artists, nor to flatter those whom they entertain. It is in illustration of the fact that the relations of society will ultimately adjust themselves to the consideration and necessities of society. It teaches mutability of human aspirations. The eminent artists who were taught to look upon colored auditors with horror, now find among them a refined appreciation when making up the sum which will enable them to revisit their beloved France. It will be as difficult as it would be ungrateful to separate the contributions of one race from those of another.

The New York *Tribune* says:

"General Grant honors himself in the generous and graceful words with which he pays deserved honor to General Spinner, on the occasion of the veteran's retirement from the Treasury Department. He says: 'I wish to say how much I, in common with the great mass of people of this country, appreciate your zeal and devotion to the arduous duties you have been called upon to perform in the last fourteen or fifteen years. In retiring from these duties, I hope you will find rest and restoration to vigorous health so long denied you. You take with you my wishes for your welfare and happiness, and my confidence in your patriotism, zeal, and ability. But few men have performed more labor for the public than you. None have retired from their labors retaining a stronger confidence in the public mind for constancy, integrity, and unselfishness.'"

Home Stretch—The stretch across the maternal knee.

LEARN A TRADE.

[Baltimore, Thaid Review.]

I never look at my old steel composing rule that I do not bless myself that while my strength lasts, I am not at the mercy of the world. If my pen is not wanted, I can go back to the type case and be sure to find work; for I learned the printers' trade thoroughly—newspaper work, job work, book work and press work. I am glad I have a good trade. It is a rock upon which the possessor can stand firmly. There is health and vigor for both body and mind in an honest trade. It is the strongest and surest part of the self-made man. Go from the academy to the printing office or the artisan's bench, or if you please, to the farm—for to be sure, true farming is a trade, and a grand one at that. Lay thus a sure foundation and after that, branch off into what profession you please.

You have heard, perhaps, of the clerk who had faithfully served Stephen Girad from boyhood to manhood. On the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday, he went to his master and told him his time was up, and he certainly expected important promotion in the merchant's service; but Stephen Girard said to him.

"Very well; now go and learn a trade."

"What trade, sir?"

"Good barrels and butts must be in demand while you live. Go and learn the cooper's trade and when you have made a perfect barrel, bring it to me."

The young man went away and learned the trade, and in time brought to his old master a splendid barrel of his own make.

Girard examined it, and gave the maker $2,000 for it, and then said to him;

"Now, sir, I want you in my counting room, but henceforth you will not be dependent upon the whim of Stephen Girard. Let what will come, you have a good trade always in reserve."

The young man saw the wisdom and understood.

Years ago, when the middle-aged men of to-day were boys, Horace Greely wrote:

"It is a source of consolation to us that when the public shall be tired of us as an editor, we can make a satisfactory livelihood at setting type or farming; so that while our strength lasts, ten thousand blockheads, taking offense at some article they do not understand could not drive us into the poor-house.

And so may a man become truly independent.

THE FIRST GUN.

[From the Chicago Advance.]

"The first shot that is fired in America separates the two countries," was the pointed statement which attested the prophetic insight of Lord Chatham, one hundred years ago. The shot was fired at Lexington, and repeated at Concord April 19, 1775. The incident in itself was trifling; in its results, both immediate and remote, the most significant and important in modern history. The imposing and enthusiastic celebrations of the event, last Monday, in those and other towns was most befitting, and, besides, a fit beginning of the year of centennial memorials which are expected to culminate in the great International Centennial at Philadelphia, a year hence. At Lexington again "the first shot" has been heard, and one which starts a similar train of jubilant echoes that will encircle this national memorial year. Let the bells ring on!

Governor Hartranft has the silver inkstand which supplied with ink the pens of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. John Roxborough is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the Louisianian.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

OUR CITY PRESS.

We observe the organization of a Press Club, to be composed of editors, reporters and others connected with journalism in New Orleans, detailed in our morning papers of Thursday as having been consummated with the following officers at a meeting held in Parlor P. St. Charles Hotel on Wednesday: William M. Burrell, of the *Republican*, president; Gerard Stith, of the *Picayune*, vice president; Jacob Hassinger, of the *German Gazette*, treasurer; James Walpole, of the *Picayune*, recording secretary; Paul Waterman, corresponding secretary; W. H. H. Judson, Charles E. Whitney and John W. Fairfax, stewards. The *Republican* mentions the association as without politics and to include men from every paper in the city; that the Press Club will eschew political opinions and cultivate friendships, and will have a cosy place of assemblage where lions and lambs may meet. With so pleasant an object we cheerfully commend it, trusting to ourselves note the results of the organization.

The examining board, before whom all applicants for Congressmen Gibson's two appointments to West Point and Annapolis are to go, is composed, with the exception of Gen. Beauregard, the advocate and champion of unification and absolute civil rights in 1873, of other gentlemen who are known to be intense in their opposition to the citizenship of colored Americans. Mr. Lusher is a political Bourbon who will probably die in the belief that "the black man has no rights the white man is bound to respect;" and Mr. Limet of the *Bee* is a Frenchman, without fealty or respect for American institutions or measures. At least this is what some of his most intimate friends say of him. That any of our bright and capable colored boys will be received for examination by such a committee we do not believe; but yet as a right and their privilege, and too, a means of testing what Mr. Gibson means by a public and free examination for cadetships, we would advise them to try. At the same time suggesting, that, as Dr. Choppin is the medical examiner before whom all applicants must go for certificates of physical capacity, the colored boy, sound in body and limb, who applies, should have his parents or guardians at first obtain the certificate of an unprejudiced and capable surgeon. This done, a fair chance and no favors will be all that is required.

Governor Kellogg's veto of the House bill remitting back taxes, and doing otherwise manifest injustice to the tax paying community and State creditors, is generally commended. As the Governor states, while the Senate bill with the partial purpose of assisting the suffering people of the overflowed land districts of our State in the remission of taxes for last year in their behalf, does not altogether meet with his approbation, yet he signs it because of the general good purpose sought.

A very enjoyable party of ladies and gentlemen were assembled in the spacious parlors of Lt. Governor Antoine on Wednesday night. The occasion, a musical reunion, drew together, besides the leading singers of the French Opera, M. Dardignac and wife, M. Miral and Mlle Liogier, and some of the best amateur singers of our city, such as Professors Macarthy and Williams, Messrs. Burch and Fayerweather, and our lady singers, Miss A. S., Miss A. N., Miss M. and Mrs. M. The appreciative company present therefore, received a musical treat such as only our hospitable Lieutenant Governor and his estimable wife could have conferred.

TO THE FRONT.

A purpose, expressed by certain assumed Republican leaders, to attempt the emasculation and division of the Democratic party by a surrender and abandonment of Republican principles, has naturally excited much comment among politicians, patriots, and statesmen, throughout the country. The New York *Times* illustrates the force of this trimming, policy idea. That journal, at no time ardent in advocacy or defense of equal rights, for quite two years past has persistently sought the "putting away of the negro," in the process of reconstruction South, by the abandonment of the contest for equal citizenship in his behalf, and a surrender to the Democracy of the results of the war. Doing this the *Times* argues, the two parties, Republican and Democrats, will be so nearly the same that the former named can win what the latter is sure to lose; and the colored citizen is left Hobson's choice to determine. We are well aware, and have always striven both by word and pen, to impress this fact on our people, that so far as the rights of the negro or colored citizen are concerned, they are a consequence of our Republican institutions and the outgrowth of the war in the downfall of slavery, and subjugation of the rebellion; and that, as such, neither maudlin sympathy in his behalf nor bigoted hatred of his manhood and newly acquired rights can at all affect them. He, the negro, is bound to stand or fall with the Republic. The abrogation whether in whole or in part of the common rights of citizenship of the black man is certain to carry with it the seeds of the fatal disease sure to disrupt our government.

When, therefore, the New York *Times*, Judge Kelly, and that class of policy, trimming, Republican politicians advocate the solution of vexed questions incident to the problem of free government South, by the obtrusion of such ideas, in a proposed elimination of the negro from representation and citizenship by letting him severely alone, and leaving him to be dealt with by the sworn enemies of his freedom and manhood, we feel no particular alarm—confident that the very reaction sure to follow from the attempted sacrifice of such vital principles affecting our republic's integrity, will prove our and the nation's safe defense.

Ten years have scarcely elapsed since the rebellion. In this period our entire people have made gigantic strides. Commerce, trade, increase of population, and gradually restored and growing confidence in the permanency of our representative, free government have all given the country an impetus, inviting forgetfulness of the war and its devastations. Our people generally desire to have done with the past, preferring action in the living present; but while this is so no thoughtful American will lose sight of the birth of the new republic, or forget the bloody struggle and the cost in its securement. So long as the Democratic party presents the measures and the absence of principles which now dominate its direction; so long as the disaffected, the disloyal, the turbulent and disturbing elements to our country's integrity and its existence congregate within its folds; so long is it absolutely necessary for Republican principles and stalwart Republican standard-bearers to keep to the front. Should any of these last waver, like Judge Kelly, or go aside, like the New York *Times*, from lack of honest convictions or the habits of policy, we may depend upon it, the people will supply the ranks with abler and better men and stauncher advocates; for Republican principles and Republican measures shall not perish in our land.

The purpose of the Democratic Parish Executive Committee to assist in the taking of the census is not regarded with as much favor by the faithful of that organization, as such superserviceable and partisan acts might have been previous to the "adjustment." A ten days session of $117,000—, no reform measures, the poor begging in the streets, and followers of the September, January, and the several ward risings unrewarded, have dampened the faith of "this people" in the intentions of the leaders of the Estilette, Wiltz party.

"STARVE THE NEGRO OUT."

During the adoption and the administration of reconstruction measures, the relations of the negro to the Republican party South have assumed some very curious phases. Spurned at first, as a contaminating fugitive, from the precincts of every Northern camp where his presence was regarded as a depreciation of Yankee valor, and then enlisted as a contraband of war at inferior pay and under white officers as the highest seal of the repudiation of his equal companionship by the Federals, he was finally sought out to be emancipated, then enfranchised, and, at last, made the recipient of civil or public rights.

Now there is little doubt that these latter features of apparent interest in us were produced by the pressure of military and political necessity; and while our Southern white friends have not failed to detect the tinge of selfishness which has spread itself through all legislation in our favor, they have failed to see that the selfishness has given to our public affairs the unalterable dye of Ethiopian representation. As necessity is the mother of invention in most cases, so invention, when once freed from the lap of necessity, becomes a law unto itself. It may be that the North, under a great pressure of necessity, freed the negro without a single emotion of philanthropy leading the way; the Northern people may have pitied the negro as a slave without feeling any great love for him as a man; they may have grasped his hand as a contraband of war when they would not have clasped it as a boon companion; but once free, with the wages of his warfare in his pocket; once enfranchised, with a vote to be cast in his township, and guaranteed the right to earn and to spend his earnings as he pleased, the Yankee rose from the dead-level of necessity into the altitudes of speculation, and at once turned his helpless protege into a helping and helpful customer. Eight hundred thousand voters marching in sable phalanxs to the tune of "John Brown," and for the defeat of "my policy" were exceedingly interesting to the Yankee in 1868; but five million colored customers marching to the purchase of Northern productions is a sight more interesting still to-day.

It is useless to think of altering these vital relations of buyer and seller between these classes to any material extent. The threatened starving out process against the negro will not do it, for, if this could really be carried into effect, the negro would scarce get "to the end of his row" before the Southern white would get to the end of his land by taxation and debt; and surely, if the present planter, unmindful of our glorious clime and careless of our marvelous soil, should try to starve the only race which defies our diseases and revels in the secrets of our staple culture, the Yankees would not be less slow in buying up the lands and selling them to the negroes, under commercial necessity, than they have been in making the negro a citizen under political necessity. The Yankee is nothing without a "dicker," and he has both the capital and enterprise to make customers even if he has to send the members of his household to buy from him and sell to him. But after all is not this cry of "starving-out" rather the voice of passion than a suggestion of reason? Suppose the negro is kept poor, will he not necessarily remain ignorant? And if both ignorant and poor, will he not become shifting in his habitation and untrustworthy in his character?

A knowledge of arithmetic which can verify the justness of a settlement with an employer will aid in producing the general habit of calculation which will eventually lead to economy, and by keeping a man forehanded, take away the temptation to theft; the ownership of a home, however small, will bind the laborer to a locality, and to this extent increase his attachment to his employer, and by this means draw laborers of like character to his neighborhood for the sake of social and religious companionship; and when the laboring classes once become intelligent and localized, their interests become exactly those of the people who hire them. It needs no more than the subjugation of mere political prejudices, as blind as they are impotent, to give room for the reign of an enlightened self-interest which will be as profitable to the master as it will be beneficent to his former slave.

But it is said that the effects of the starving-out process are directed not so much against the negro as an agent, as it is against him as the yielding tool of the white carpet-bagger. We would fain believe this, but the facts are against the assertion. If a white carpet-bagger comes in our midst and turns out to be a Democrat there is no hesitation in giving him the fullest confidence and the most honorable positions. Gen. George Sheridan is nominated to the House, Gen. MacMillen to the Senate, Major Burke to Improvements, and so on, the very moment they sail under Democratic colors; but the best carpet-bagger is anathematized and the best of negroes share the curse with him if he be a Republican. What's the matter here? Is the white man damned for taking a negro vote, which in 1872, even the oldest and best sought to gain? or, is the negro to be damned for giving his vote to a Republican white man, although, to tell the truth, the Republican and Democrat have become marvelously alike in their general treatment of the negro?

As gentlemen you want something better than hate to heal the wounds of internecine strife, something sweeter than contempt to lift an ignorant class from the dangers which vice always gains from ignorance. Born on the soil we should like to till it in peace and with profit; ready to fight for our country when her liberties are threatened, we should like to receive the protection granted foreigners, who would be compelled to fight against it; anxious to become law-abiding, self supporting, and patriotic citizens, we should like to gain only such consideration as our behavior may merit; and be protected by the noble and the intelligent among the whites from the wild and senseless threats of being "starved-out," because of our fidelity to the Union and our friendship to the men who have honestly stood by us as Republicans, in our transition from chattelhood to manhood and citizenship.

THE NEW CHIEF OF POLICE.

Capt. William F. Loan, who was on Tuesday elected by the Board of Metropolitan Police as the Chief of that organization, vice General Badger who has so long and honorably filled that station, was on Wednesday inducted into office. The occasion was one in which the friends of Captain Loan had a pleasant reunion, rejoicing in the appointment and predicting the success of the new Chief of Police. General Badger, as the public is aware, has been for some months occupying the dual places of Tax Collector in the Fourth District and Chief of Police, the last named office being, while onerous and exacting in its requirements, so responsible a place to fill that Governor Kellogg and the Board of Metropolitan Police naturally deliberated in the selection of his successor. The mantle of the gallant and meritorious Badger has fallen on Captain Loan. Our knowledge of the man, his past services, and faithful observance of duty in whatever station assigned gives us reason to believe that the new Chief will worthily and well wear the duties of his responsible position. A native of Massachusetts, an ex-soldier and sailor of the Union army and navy, and a resident here for over twelve years, in intimate business and official relations with our people we doubt not Chief of Police Loan will deserve the approbation of the community.

The several colored fire companies of Carrollton are to have a celebration on the 29th inst. The occasion, from what we are informed, promises to be a right joyful one, in which the gallant fire boys and their friends anticipate a large attendance.

A florid, full faced, side whiskered, and rather handsome gentleman is the Rev. Mr. Hartzell, recently appointed member of the City School Board and editor of the New Orleans *Southwestern Christian Advocate*.

THE FRENCH OPERA AT THE ECONOMY HALL.

The *Republican* of last Sunday had an article, captioned "Amusements—The Mountain to Mahomet," evidently written by one of its editorials writers, who, himself a travelled Southern gentlemen of sufficiently broad and liberal ideas to appreciate the inexorable logic of events tranpired here within the past seven years, has given expression to views, which, while not altogether without the alloy of old prejudices and the associations of slavery, are yet pleasant indications of the higher and better purpose deminating the hearts of all true and patriotic Americans in the South. The occasion of the *Republican's* article was the tender of a benefit given by our cultured and refined colored citizens to the principal singers of the late French Opera, at the Economy Hall last Sunday evening. During the past winter Manager Canonge of the Opera House, yielding to the clamor of the White League and its foolish prejudices, denied to our educated and refined colored ladies and gentlemen desirous of visiting that place of amusement, equal accommodation with other portions of the public.

The previous winter, when the Opera House was open to all respectable patrons and no such invidious distinctions occurred, Manager Canonge reaped a harvest from the result of his efforts for the public, adequately compensating him for the large outlay incurred. The past winter, the affectation of caste prejudices by certain patrons caused him to adopt a course, which, closing the doors of the Opera to a wealthy and appreciative class, also lost him the sum of many thousands of dollars, otherwise received, and obliged the closing of the Opera House with a failure to pay the singers. These appealing to the public were tendered a benefit by the owners and managers of the Societe Economie, M. Aristide Mary and other gentlemen, and the programme last Sunday night was, as may well be conjectured most choice and elegant in its tone. Gems from "La Traviata" "Rigoletto," "La Muette de Portici," "La Juive," "La Favorite," "La Rein de Chypre," were sung by the first basso of the late opera, M. Feitlinger, the first tenor, M. Chelli, the baritone M. Dardignac, and the contralto Mlle Liogier with the "trial de l'Opera, M. Gaston Miral, assisted by one of our own amateur singers, Miss A. S., whose renditions of the difficult parts assigned her in connection with such eminent artistes gave her friends and an appreciative audience gratulation in her success. The assemblage, embracing the *elite* and culture of our people, was of a character evoking the best efforts of the artistes. These appreciated so thoroughly this fact, that a gentleman present, whose judgment and taste, gathered from careful cultivation both abroad and at home, render his opinions deservedly of repute, remarked to us that at no time during the season of the late Opera did the singers excel in the harmony of their renditions the performance of last Sunday night. The 1re *danseuse* was equally deserving. Altogether the occasion was one which the actors will long remember, both from the fact that the contributions received by them on the occasion will enable their speedy return to "La Belle France," and the additional assurance their European experience had heretofore given them, in the absence there of all complexional distinctions, of the folly and the absurdity of the American, and particularly New Orleans Creole, caste prejudices.

State Senator Burch, apart from his generous qualities as an official, adds to these the graces of a cultivated musician and a genial journalist who delights in *petits soupers* and good cheer generally, to his friends here on occasion. Last Monday night a select party assembled at Mr. Burch's rooms to enjoy the pleasures of music. Prof. Macarthy, the French Opera baritone M. Dardignac, Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Mr. G. H. Fayerweather and the writer spent an agreeable evening. The music concluding with a *menu* which Lopez furnished in his best style.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont, the lately-appointed Attorney General of the United States, ranks deservedly high as a jurist and lawyer. He was born at North Haven, Conn. in 1817, was graduated at Yale College in 1837, and studied at the New Haven law school. In 1840-5 he practiced law in Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards removed to New York City, where he has since resided. He was in 1857-60 a Judge of New York Supreme Court; a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and in 1866-70 United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. He was formerly a Democrat, but became a Republican and ardent friend of President Lincoln in 1861. He voted for President Grant, and would long ago have been appointed to the position he now holds had he consented to accept it. He will honor the office.

At Economy Hall on last night another concert was given by the principal members of the late French opera troupe, which was numerously attended by a fashionable and highly appreciative audience. Mlle Fanny Liogier and M. Gaston Miral were the principal singers, assisted by Mlle A. S., 1re Chanteuse Amateur, M. and Mme Dardignac, and M. Bazile Bares, pianiste. The programme was varied with operatic gems and comic pieces, in which M. Miral and Mlle Liogier appeared to excellent advantage; and M. Dardignac and the charming amateur songstress, Miss A. S., enchanted their hearers with the Grand Air "de la Favorite" and Grand Duo d'Opera. Mme Dardignac in the variation dance, "Si j'etais Roi," and the Tyrolienne pas "de Guillaume Tell" excited admiration. We are pleased to note that the concert proved in everywise a success, netting a handsome sum to the artistes.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The appointment of so excellent a Republican as Louis Kenner, Esq., as Secretary of the new Chief of Police is a tribute to the service and worth of our young friend we are much pleased to commend. Mr. Kenner will honor the office and the party in his acceptance.

Senator Pinchback left the city on Monday evening for attendance on the ex-Union soldiers and sailors convention at Chicago which assembled there on the 12th, 13th, and 14th insts.

Mr. T. B. Francis and family of Galveston, Texas, are in town, *en route* North.

The Athenæum Literary Club had a delightful gathering at Superintendent Brown's on Thursday night. The exercises were varied and interesting.

Commissioner Douglass has been invited to step down and out, and give place to ex-Senator Pratt in the charge of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The ex-Senator is said to weigh quite three hundred pounds, he will therefore be at least a weighty incumbent in his new position.

Hon. Randall L. Gibson, Democratic member of Congress from the First District, has at his disposal two appointments of cadetships to the Military and Naval Academies. He has invited competition of the bright boys of his district for the appointments; who will appear before a board of examiners consisting of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Professors R. M. Lusher, Geo. J. Lord, and Felix Limet, Esq., of the New Orleans *Bee*, on Monday next, the 17th inst., at the office of the New Orleans and Carrollton R. R. Co., 17 Baronne street. The boys having prepared themselves first with certificates of health from Dr. Choppin. Col. Gibson claims, we believe, to be largely indebted to a colored constituency for his election; in which event, as some of the prominent members of the examining board he has selected were formerly ardent unificationists, it is to be hoped our boys of color will be allowed an equal chance in the competitive examination.

The arrival of Captain Eads of St. Louis on Tuesday instances the commencement of the great work of opening the mouth of the Mississippi, and thus reviving the languishing commerce and trade of New Orleans. Formally waited on by delegations from the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, Merchants Exchange, and Ship and Steamship Association, Capt. Eads in a short address assured our business interests and the community generally of his earnestness and faith in the jetties, stating that the work had been entrusted to Col. Andrews, "who has already shown the world that he possesses the qualifications for the performance of such demands;" adding also this assurance: "If there are in your community any doubting Thomases who are still skeptical concerning the efficacy of the jetty system, I ask them to be patient for a while, for I promise you that as sure as God gives me life, health and energy to bestow upon the work, so sure before the celebration of the centennial of our independence will your commerce be relieved from the load which now oppresses it."

RESOLUTIONS

ON THE DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM FENTON SOUTHARD, ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE PARISH OF OUACHITA ON SATURDAY MAY 8, 1875.

Whereas, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to take from among us in the prime of life and in the height of a career of usefulness our honored and esteemed friend and Representative, William Fenton Southard; and

Whereas, It is proper that we should express the feelings that oppress us at the suddenness of this great loss; be it

Resolved by the Executive Committee of the Republican party of the parish of Ouachita, That in William Fenton Southard the Republicans of our parish have lost a true and faithful friend and leader, whose death leaves a void which will be hard to fill; who by his earnest, honest, and conscientious labors in behalf of his constituents, has won their universal regard and esteem; be it further

Resolved, That by his course among us William Fenton Southard has shown that he was at all times and on all occasions willing and anxious to serve the best interests of the entire people, ever ready to sacrifice self for the benefit of the whole; be it further

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in this their great bereavement, and hope they will meekly bear their loss, knowing that in these things we govern not, but our Great Father above, who doeth all things well; be it further

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Hon. Augustus Williams and friends of Baton Rouge for the kindness they extended to our deceased Representative during his illness, feeling confident that, although absent from *home*, he had all the attention that the most devoted of us could have rendered him; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the Secretary to the family of the deceased and to Hon. Augustus Williams; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the Secretary to the *Louisiana Intelligencer*, Baton Rouge *Grand Era*, New Orleans *Republican* and Louisianian.

S. Bird, Chairman;
B. H. Dinkgrave,
D. C. Hill,
Committee.
Julius Ennemoser,
President.
Geo. B. Hamlet, Secretary.

Education.—"To read the English language well, to write with despatch a neat, legible hand, and be master of the first four rules in arithmetic, so as to dispose of at once, with accuracy, every question of figures which comes up in *practice*—I call this a good *education*. And if you add the ability to write pure grammatical English, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are helpless without them. They are the foundation; and unless you begin these, all your flashy attainments, a little geology, and all other ologies and osophies, are ostentatious rubbish. —*Edward Everett.*

Tilton is "an unhappy man." The New York *Graphic* thinks long hair is what's the matter, and associates misfortune with flowing locks in all cases, citing Absalom and Solomon to sustain its theory. "There may be something in it," remarks an Eastern exchange. Undoubtedly. There may be "millions in it."

Look Sharp.—Staub, at Goldthwaithe's Book Store, 69 Canal street, the best advertised news-dealer in the city, daily holds forth to admiring throngs of news loving buyers. All the dailies, illustrated weeklies, and magazines of the country may be found at his stand. Determined not to be outdone he retains the palm as the pioneer cheap news dealer.

A thousand wise men are wiser than one wise man; but a thousand fools are not wiser than one fool on the contrary, they are likely to be about a thousand times as foolish.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

On Monday, the 10th inst., the office of Surveyor of Customs was formally handed over to ex-Governor Wells, by Col. Jhn. M. G. Parker, his predecessor. That gentleman shortly after relieving Mr. Ringgold from the charge of the Post Office, and Mr. R. duly assuming the duties of Appraiser, vice Thos. Ong, Esq. Prior to Col. Parker's departure from the Surveyor's Office, the clerks and employes therein presented him a *testimonial* of their esteem in a *finely* engrossed parchment letter, handsomely framed, setting forth in touching terms, as follows, the feelings of his subordinates at his departure:

CUSTOMHOUSE, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, May 10, 1875.

Colonel J. M. G. Parker, Surveyor of Customs, port of New Orleans:

SIR.—The undersigned, clerks and employes in this office, learn with regret of the probable and early severance of your official relations towards us as Surveyor of Customs at this port, for responsible duties in another department of the governmental service.

Your uniform kindness, thorough knowledge of the business duties of each of your subordinates, and unvarying appreciation of the work and service of all who sought to properly perform the functions of their offices and employments, have given us grateful remembrance of you, sir, which we shall continue to cherish in connection with your administration here.

Sorrowful at our official parting, but with earnest wishes for your success in whatever public duties you may assume, we subscribe ourselves.

Always your friends,
J. J. MAGUIRE, Special Deputy Surveyor.
J. B. LUDWICK, A. LUSTO, R. BRIENGUE, G. T. RUBY, } Clerks.
HARRY MAHROFF, JOHN E. BROWN, JOHN BANKS, JAMES WALL, JAMES RYAN, E. P. RIDGE, } Messengers.

The presentation address was made by Mr. Ruby, to which Col. Parker replied:

GENTLEMEN—I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and wish you every success in life with a happy hereafter; and I assure you that it shall be my endeavor to assist you at all times in any honorable calling.

Concluding which, he turned to Gov. Wells and thus addressed him:

SIR—I now hail you as surveyor of the port of New Orleans, and regret that my official duties have called me away from the city, so that you have not been able to enter upon your duties earlier. Sir, in surrendering to you the trust which I have held for more than two years past, I have but one regret, and that inspires me to say a word to you with regard to the present employes of the surveyor's office, and I am sure that my remarks will equally well apply to your good, as to their interest.

Mr. Maguire, special deputy to the surveyor, goes with him to his new sphere of action, and of him I need not speak. It is sufficient to say he goes with me.

Of the other clerks and employes I shall not make a single exception. They are honest, faithful, competent, and well fitted for the positions they fill; none better can be found, and I most cordially and sincerely recommend them to you, with the *belief* that by this relation you will make your own situation the pleasanter, and confer upon honorable gentlemen that meed of justice to which they are entitled by reason of having done well.

I now deliver to you the badge of my office, and wish you success in the place to which you have been called.

Accepting his official trust, Surveyor Wells responded in appropriate terms, saying that in the discharge of the duties of his new position he hoped to have, as did his predecessor, the earnest service of all the officials and employes of his department, whom he was pleased to meet, and to whom he gave his cordial recognition.

Col. Parker then assumed charge of the Post Office in the following letter:

POSTOFFICE,
New Orleans, May '0, 1875.

GENTLEMEN—As postmaster of this city I desire to say to you respectfully that on and after this date your salaries will be nominal until further notice. This is necessary, partly on account of orders from the Post-office Department at Washington, and because I find it important to introduce at this time into the office two assistants, and the appropriation for the office being already fixed, it may be necessary to reduce some salaries in order that all may be fairly dealt with. Permit me to say to you that I have no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish. All are alike to me if I find them faithful officers and such as I believe will best subserve the interests of the government and the public. Of course some changes may be expected, but I shall take time to consider such and no personal interest of mine will, enter into any one's case.

In one branch of the office the expenses are to be reduced. This alone will necessitate changes which I shall endeavor to harmonize, and in all things do my part to assist you, while I shall rigidly carry out the regulations of the Postoffice Department and endeavor to oblige the community of New Orleans. Let us work in harmony together to this end.

Very respectfully,
JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

To the Clerks and Employees of the Post-office, New Orleans.

Major Maguire who becomes First Assistant Post Master is well know to our business community. His duties as Deputy Surveyor of Customs for two years, and his earlier service in the post office department under Col. Parker in times past having made his services appreciated by all. Mr. J. Wright the present Ass't P. M. will remain. Mr. Levi Wells, the recently installed Deputy Surveyor, and the son of Hon. J. Madison Wells, is a capable and efficient business manager, who will ably sustain the delicate and arduous duties of his new position. The clerks and subordinates of each departments mentioned will, doubtless, remain without change, unless such is hereafter made for cause, which efficiency and service hitherto precludes reason to suppose.

The following is the correspondence consequent to the assumption of his duties as Post Master by Col. Parker, and the withdrawal of Mr. Ringgold:

CUSTOMHOUSE, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, May 10, 1875.

SIR—It is my duty, I may say my pleasure, to inform you that I have received a commission from the President as postmaster of this city, and that I am ready to enter upon the duties of that office whenever it is convenient for you to receive me in that capacity, say one o'clock to-day.

In accepting the new position to which I have been called, it is a pleasure to believe that this change has not been made without your knowledge, and that it is in full accord with your views and wishes. To me the matter was one of entire surprise, as well as to my friends. Let us hope that our mutual good may result therefrom, and the country be blessed.

I wish you every success in your new calling and remain with sincere regards,

Yours most respectfully,
J. M. G. PARKER

Charles W. Ringgold Postmaster.

Mr. Ringgold thus replied:

POSTOFFICE,
New Orleans May 10, 1875.

Hon. J. M. G. Parker, Postmaster, New Orleans Louisiana:

SIR—Respectfully referring to your letter of the above date, relative to assuming charge of this office, I would respectfully state that I shall be more than pleased to turn over the office at any time which best suits your convenience.

Very respectfully.
Your obedient servant.
C. W. RINGGOLD.

Our thanks are due Phillip Werlein, the well-known publisher and music dealer, No. 80 Baronne street, for a copy of the song, "Be true to me while I'm away," words by Geo. Cooper, music by Arthur Baker. The words, no less than the air, are exquisitely tender and sweet. The music loving public will commend it.

Men of wealth build homes that princes would be glad to have for palaces. Men of ordinary means ape them in the scale of expenditure. What is wasted in these days would soon amply endow all our institutions of learning.

The greatest obstacle to being heroic is the doubt whether one may not be going to prove one's self a fool; the truest heroism is to resist the doubt; and the profoundest wisdom to know when it ought to be resisted, and when to be obeyed.—[Hawthorne.

Perfect cure for a clergyman—A cure of souls.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LONDON, May 10—Progress of European war cloud from expected meeting of Emperors of Germany and Russia, and attended joint alliance of those two great powers in the interest of Germany's plans of crushing France, reported as dissipated. The French government disclaiming that Germany has made any representations of a hostile tendency.

A deputation of authors waited on Mr. Disraeli, the English Premier, making representations to secure an international copy right law. The deputation consisted of Messrs Blanchard Jerrold, Tom Taylor, Chas. Reade, Chas. Dickens jr., G. A. Sala, Chas. Mackey, Miss Braddon and Mrs. Wood. They complain of the appropriation and mutilation of the book publishers of the United States, of English works, and asked a remedy for the grievance—Mr. Disraeli suggested a royal commission to remedy the matter.

The Schiller horror, the loss of nearly two hundred lives on the German steamship of that name, which went ashore during a dense fog, off the Scilly Islands on the 7th inst, occasions wide distress both here and in England. Passengers from the United States principally are among those lost.

NEW YORK, 10—Congressman Wheeler of New York publishes a column letter in the Times relative to the Louisiana Compromise. The ejection of the four Republican members he regards as of no moment and not a violation of the terms of the adjustment.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Times* says of the Czar's intention. "We believe the Czar is resolved to hold most decided language in every effort for the maintenance of peace and use every effort to put a stop to the present alarm. A few days will probably bring forth official disclaimers of the recent reports. It is possible that it will be said that there is nothing to justify the French apprehensions, but there would be a mistake on this point. As long as the present condition remains there must be uneasiness, even danger. An unforeseen incident, an outburst of jealousy, may precipitate a rupture. The Czar is unable to guarantee that France will not attack Germany within a few years. Gigantic armaments are a mutual menace. While they exist it is beyond the power of the imperial peace-maker to allay apprehension."

Again rumors of conspiracy against the life of Bismarck by certain Polish priests.

The little mind that loves itself will write and think with the vulgar, but the great mind will be bravely eccentric, and scorn the beaten road, from universal benevolence.—[Goldsmith.

They that deny a God destroy man's nobility, for certainly man is kin to the beast by his body; and if he is not kin to God by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble creature.—[Bacon.

A young lady in Indiana got up at midnight, foddered the cows, split some wood and got the water on to wash before she awoke. That's the kind of a girl for a man to marry. She'd go out some night and hoe ten acres of potatoes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

There is no word or action but may be taken with two hands; either with the right hand of charitable construction, or the sinister interpretation of malice and suspicion.

Remarkable natural curiosity—A man's.

THOS. H. HANDY & Co.,
AGENTS FOR
SAZERAC BRANDIES
GENERAL IMPORTERS,
Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.

G. CASANAVE,
UNDERTAKER
88.....BOURBON STREET.....98
NEW ORLEANS.
Carriages furnished at the shorter notice.

MENS'
FURNISHING GOODS
B. T. WALSHE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
No. 110 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 14, 1875.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior	— @ —	—
Low Ordinary	— @ —	—
Ordinary	13½@13⅝	13½
Strict Ordinary	13⅝@13¾	—
Good Ordinary	14¼@14½	14½
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝@14¾	—
Low Middling	14¾@15	14¾
Strict Low Middling	15 @15⅛	—
Middling	15⅜@15⅝	15⅜
Strict Middling	15⅝@15⅞	—
Good Middling	15⅞@16⅛	15⅞
Middling Fair	16⅛@16⅜	16⅛
Fair	16⅜@17	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874		15,953
Arrived since last statement	472	
Arrived previously	1,119,017	1,119,489
		1,135,442
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	1,021,927	1,021,927
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		113,515
Stock on hand same time last year		88,057

FREIGHTS—Cotton is shipping by all rail at —c ₱ 100 lb to Baltimore, 60c to Philadelphia and New York, and 73¼c to Boston. We quote as follows: By steam Cotton to Liverpool ⅛d; to Antwerp, via Philadelphia, ⅛d; to Boston, Providence and Fall River, via New York and Philadelphia, 13-16d; to Philadelphia at ⅛c. By sail—Cotton to Liverpol ⅛c; to Havre 1c; to Bremen ⅛c; to Cronstadt ⅛d; to Boston 9-16c.

SUGAR—7½@—c for common, 7¾@8c for fair, 8¼c for good fair, 8⅝@9c for fully fair, 9⅛c for prime, 9½c for strictly prime, —@9¼c for seconds, 9½@10c for yellow clarified, 10@—c for off white clarified, and 10¼c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—Common fermenting 50c, prime fermenting 55c, prime not fermenting 65c.

FLOUR—Superfine $5 30, double extra $5 75, treble extra —@6 75, choice treble extra $6 25@6 37, choice extra $7@7 25 ₱ bbl.

PORK—Mess $22@22 25 ₱ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $23 25@23 50 for original, and $24 for repacked.

DRY SALT MEAT—9c for shoulders, clear rib sides 12½c, clear sides 12½c ₱ lb.

PIG PORK—Is scarce and selling at $12 50 ₱ half bbl.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 9¼c, clear rib sides 13½c, clear sides 13¾c@— ₱ lb.

LARD—Tierce refined is quoted at 15½, keg 16½c.

CORN IN SACKS—White mixed 87c, white 88c ₱ bushel.

OATS—73c, 74c and 75c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—$1 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Choice $26 50@27 ₱ ton.

CORN MEAL—$3 75 ₱ bbl.

COW PEAS—$2 35@2 40 ₱ bushel for mixed and $2 50 for clay.

WHISKY—Louisiana and Western rectified is quoted at $1 16@1 17, and choice and ordinary at —.

HAMS—Choice 14½@14½c ₱ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—$1 04, $1 09@1 46 ₱ bushel.

BREAKFAST BACON—14½c ₱ lb.

BAGGING—14c. in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 14@14½c, India 11c ₱ yard.

STARCH—Is quoted at 4½c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as follows: Inferior 9@9½c; medium 10@10½c; fine 11@12c; low leaf 12@12½c; medium 13½@14c; good 15½@16c; fine 17@18, and selections 19@20c.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK
SAVINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.
—DIRECTORS—
Yor. Maignan, Alf. Waltz,
J. H. Gardner, J. G. Spor,
J. B. Camors. M. F. Dunn,
J. R. Boarman.
V. MAIGNAN.....President.
J. H. GARDNER.....Vice-President.
J. D. MONDEIGT.....Cashier.
C. D. STURTEVANT.....Assistant Cashier.
94 CANAL STREET,
ap3 6m NEW ORLEANS.

The Citizens' Savings Bank,
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNEWALD HALL,
pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. jan23 1y

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.
jan30

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES.
Published monthly, giving 24 full-size pages of Vocal Music Hays, Danks, Thomas etc. Price $4per annum,single copies, 50 cents.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC.
Published monthly, giving 24 full-size pages of easy and moderately difficult Piano Music. Price $4per annum,single copies 50 cents.

PETERS' LA CREME DE LA CREME.
Published monthly, giving 24 full-size pages of classic and difficult Piano Music. $4 per annum, single copies 50 cents.
PUBLISHED AND MAILED POST-PAID, BY
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York.

NOW READY!!!
Sacred Selections
FOR CHURCH AND HOME.
BY WM. DRESSLER.
Price, $1.50 each; $13.50 per dozen.
Send for a copy, and if you do not like the selections, we will refund the money on return of the book. de19

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
SPLENDID SCHEME—
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS
LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.
Louisiana State Lottery Company,
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)
CLASS G.
To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, May 22, 1875.
SCHEME.
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.
HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
30 prizes of	500 are	15,000
200 prizes of	100 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	$1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
270 Prizes, amounting to	$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.
The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $900. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 445, 144, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.
PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.
Orders to be addressed to
Louisiana State Lottery Company,"
Lock Box 692, P. O.,
New Orleans,
Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28'74

READ THIS TWICE.
"THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER" contains No Continued Stories, 8 Large Pages, 48 Columns of Choice Miscellaneous Reading Matter every week, together with articles from the pens of such well-known writers as NASBY, OLIVER OPTIC, SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., MISS ALCOTT, WILL CARLTON, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MARK TWAIN, &c.
I will send "The People's Ledger" to any address every week for three months, on trial, on receipt of only 50 CENTS.
"The People's Ledger" is an old established and reliable weekly paper, published throughout the N. E. and Middle States. Address, HERMANN K. CURTIS, Publisher,
de19 No. 12 School St., Boston, Mass.

The New York Times.
THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms,
TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, per annum	3

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

Five Copies, per annum	$7 50
Ten Copies, per annum	12 50
Twenty Copies, per annum	22 00
Thirty Copies, per annum	30 00

And one extra copy to each club.
For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.
CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, and one extra copy free	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Terms, cash in advance.
Address THE NEW YORK TIMES
jan2 New York City.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
(Great Jackson Route.)
Trains Depart and Arrive as follows: From Calliope street Depot.
DEPART.

Express	7 a. m.
Mail	6 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Express	11:00 p. m.
Mail	10:30 a. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.
oct10 1y

THE MOBILE LINE.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:
Express and Mail, daily ..... 8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, Saturday only, at ..... 2:40 p.m.
Through Night Express, daily .. 4:15 p.m.
ARRIVE.
Express and Mail daily ..... 3:25 p m.
Coast accommodation, Monday only ..... 10:25 a. m.
Through Night Express, daily. 12 p m.
By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.
Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
D. B. ROBINSON,
oct10 1y Acting Superintendent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD—
LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.
Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.
Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.
oct10 1y WM. BE DELL, Agent.

GET YOUR SHIRTS
—AT—
S. N. MOODY'S,
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS
NEW ORLEANS.
SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE

MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.
Try Six Champion Shirts for $9,
Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.
Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.
June 6, 1874.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.
It has a stable corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.
Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.
Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.
Perpetual Scholarships are sold for $60, which pays for all the Professors's Tickets until graduation. Matriculation Fee, $5 Demonstrator's Ticket, $5; Diploma Fee, $30.
For Circular and additional particulars, address
Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
DEAN, 514 Pine Street,
June 6. 4. Philadelphia, Pa.

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,
mar21 NEW ORLEANS.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,
No. 95 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 6, 1874.

MASONIC.

A. Y. M.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A. Y. M., Wm. Weeks, W. M., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 528, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street,

St. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A. Y. M., Wm. Thompson, W. M. Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson E. M. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall First Friday evening of each month.

DIRECTORY

Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the Jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management, in America, by Authority of the Committee of Maungement in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

WM. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.
WM. THOMPSON, President.
ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.
H. BANKS, President.
WM. THOMPSON, Director.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY
This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.
The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and healthful, and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.
Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, with undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye and conducive to health and quietude.
No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class distinction.
The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate:
Board, Washing, Bed-Room, Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.
No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States.
A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.
For further information, address
CHAS. THOMPSON, D. D.,
PRESIDENT,
Or W. B. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodne, Miss., May 1874.

Leeland University.
The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.
The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.
Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.
Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such, a special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.
For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.
Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Robinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.
After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,
REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.
Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets, out towards Carrollton

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF
DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, PLEYEL, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEEDHAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS,
Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms,
80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET,
A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.
Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.
Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.
PHILIP WERLEIN,
ap21 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.

RELIGIOUS.

Dear Lord and Father of mankind,
Forgive our feverish ways!
Reclothe us in our rightful mind;
In purer lives thy service find,
In deeper reverence, praise.

O Sabbath rest by Galilee!
O calm of hills above!
Where Jesus knelt to share with thee
The silence of eternity
Interpreted by love!

With that deep hush subduing all
Our words and works that drown
The tender whisper of thy call,
As noiseless let thy blessing fall
As fell thy manna down.

Drop thy still dews of quietness
Till all our strivings cease;
Take from our souls the strain and stress,
And let our ordered lives confess
The beauty of thy peace.

Breathe through the pulses of desire
Thy coolness and thy balm;
Let sense be dumb—its heats expire;
Speak through the earthquake, wind and fire,
O still, small voice of calm!

—*Whittier.*

CALENDAR.

MAY.

Sunday, 16—Whit-Sunday.
Sunday, 23—Trinity Sunday.
Sunday, 30—First Sunday after Trinity
Wednesday, 19—German Reformed Synod (triennial), Fort Wayne, Indiana, General Conference Methodist Church, Princeton, Illinois.
Thursday, 20—Presbyterian General Assemblies — Northern, Cleveland; Southern, St. Louis.
Tuesday, 25—Baptist Anniversaries, Philadelphia.
Wednesday, 26—General Synod Lutheran Church, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. International Young Men's Christian Association, Richmond, Virginia.

JUNE.

Sunday, 6—Second Sunday after Trinity.
Friday, 11—St. Barnabas.
Sunday, 18—Third Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 20—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Thursday, 24—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Sunday, 27—Fifth Sunday after Trinity
Tuesday, 29—St. Peter.

He that loses his conscience has nothing left worth keeping.

The true secret of living at peace with all the world is to have an humble opinion of ourselves.

Beneath the dome of St. Peter's Rome, a beautiful monument to commemorate the silver jubilee of Pius IX., has been erected.

A bust of the late Canon Kingsley, by Woolney, is to be placed in memry the Eighth's Chapel, West-Hinster Abbey, near that of Maurice.

This, on the whole, is a very good definition of what a violation of the ninth commandment consists: "It is when nobody did anything, and somebody else went and told of it." *Congregationalist.*

There are in England 33 Catholic lords, 77 Catholic baronets, 6 Catholic members of the Privy Council, and 37 Catholic members of the House of Commons.

Says *Harper's Weekly:*

The delusion which prompts the prediction of the exact date of the second coming of Christ seems to be ineradicable. A number of Adventists in Chicago had persuaded themselves that on the 19th of April the end of the world would take place. Some of them disposed of their property for little or nothing. Their expectation of the great catastrophe was intensified by "the appearance at dusk on the 19th of a portentous black cloud arising suddenly from the west, blended with a yellowish light." About 180 persons gathered in a room to watch for the coming event. As the night wore on they sank into deep disappointment, and when the morning came, dispersed. Another party at Searsport, in Maine, spent the night of the 19th of April in the same way. Thirteen of them had prepared themselves by baptism the preceding week; the ordinance was administered by dipping them through holes in the ice. Another sect of Adventists in New Hamphire had fixed on the 30th of April as the last day of the world. A year and a half ago another band spent the month of October on Shelter Island, at the head of Long Island Sound, waiting to hear the "last trump." Cold and hunger finally dispersed them.

On Tuesday, April 27, the ceremony of bestowing the berretta, or scarlet cap, on Cardinal McCloskey was performed in St. Patrick's Cathedral. A crowded audience filled all the available space within the walls, while many hundreds of persons stood outside the building. The papal brief of appointment was read; then followed the brief to Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, authorizing him to confer the berretta, then the address of the latter to the cardinal, and the cardinal's acknowledgement. Both the archbishop and the cardinal protested their devotion to the government of the United States and the loyalty of the Catholic people.

G. CASANAVE,
UNDERTAKER
88.....BOURBON STREET.....88
NEW ORLEANS

☞ Carriages furnished at the shorter notice.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight..2 cts.
Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.....2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Dailies.....35 cts. per qr.
Weeklies.....5 " "
Monthlies (not over 4 oz)..3 " "
Quarterlies.....1 " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in letters can be sent by mail.

THE WEEKLY BLADE,

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR.....$2.00
CLUBS OF FIVE.....$1.75 each
CLUBS OF TEN OR MORE.....1.65 each

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

☞ The above rates are free of postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Toledo, or by Postoffice Order, or Express, pre-paid, and in Registered Letters at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

oct31 tf

$5 to $20 per Day.

Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. feb27

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good: *Systematic.*—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 CENTS to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. feb27

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $3. Weekly, $2.

POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York. feb27

1875.

POSTAGE FREE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
TO
HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

HARPER'S BAZAR.

The organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

TERMS FOR 1875.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year....$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year.... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year.... 4 00

One copy of either will be sent for one year, POSTAGE PREPAID by the Publishers, to any subscriber in the United States, on receipt of Four Dollars.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be sent gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20, without extra copy: postage prepaid by the Publishers. my20

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily,

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the *INTER-OCEAN* was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper
IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes especial claim as

A Family Newspaper,

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fireside.

The Commercial Department

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE,
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,

One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gatherings. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

The Inter-Ocean has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper published in the Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000 Postoffices, distributed in every State and Territory in the United States, in all the numerous Foreign States and countries.

Terms of Subscription,

DAILY.

By mail (payable in advance,) per year..$12 00
By mail (payable in advance), 3 months. 3 00
Sunday edition, per year (extra)..... 2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance).....$ 3 00
By mail, club of four (in advance).....11 00
By mail, club of six (in advance).....16 00
By mail, club of ten (in advance).....25 00
One FREE copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.

By mail per year (in advance).....$ 1 50
Club of four (in advance)..... 5 00
Club of ten (in advance)..... 12 00
Club of twenty (in advance)..... 20 00
One FREE copy with every club of twenty.

☞ Special arrangements made with country publishers for clubbing with their publications.

☞ Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

Address

INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake street, Chicago.

PROSPECTUS.

THE REPUBLIC.

The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, The REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Government.

The REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends The REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

☞ Special attention will be given to important Departmental and Judicial decisions, and valuable and novel inventions will be duly noticed.

The REPUBLIC, a monthly magazine, published at Washington, D. C., and containing sixty-four pages of matter, exclusive of advertisements or appendix, will be supplied to single subscribers, subject to postage, at 32 per year, or six copies for $10. Where postage is paid by the publishers, 25 cents will be added to the price of each yearly subscription. Remittances should be made by postal money order or registered letter.

The REPUBLIC, for 1874, will be furnished at the regular subscription price $2 per year, in magazine form, or at $3, handsomely bound, with Index.

Any person sending five subscribers and $10, may draw, for getting up the club, either an additional copy for the current year, or copy, with Index, for 1874. Sample copies orwarded on receipt of ten cents.

Address,
PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED.

We will give energetic men and women
BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. Particulars free, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
Washington Street,
Boston, Mass.

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office, Waverly Publishing House;

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most astidious circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

TALES,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,

together with

Music and Poetry,

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months.....$6 00
One copy for 6 months..... 3 00
One copy for 3 months..... 1 50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same.

A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money ir received.

Monthly parts; $7 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly

WAVERLY MAGAZINE

and either
"Lady's Gazette of Fashion,"
"Atlantic Monthly,"
"Harper's Magazine."
"Weekly," or "Bazar," or
"Godey's Lady's Book,"
one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State very plainly written as post marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

E. B. FOOTE, M.D.

120 Lexington Avenue,
Cor. E. 28th St., NEW YORK,

An Independent Physician,

TREATS ALL FORMS OF

CHRONIC DISEASE,

AND RECEIVES

Letters from all parts of the Civilized World.

BY HIS ORIGINAL WAY OF

Conducting a Medical Practice

HE IS TREATING

Numerous Patients in Europe, the West Indies, the Dominion of Canada, and in every State of the Union.

ADVICE GIVEN BY MAIL FREE OF CHARGE.

No mercurial medicines or deleterious drugs used. Has during the past twenty years treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

All invalids at a distance are required to answer an extended list of plain questions, which will be furnished by mail free, or at the office. A complete system of registering prevents mistake or confusion. Case books never consulted, except by the physicians of the establishment. For free consultation send for list of questions.

A sixty-page pamphlet of evidences of success sent free also.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE,
Box 788, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. FOOTE is the author of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a book that reached a circulation of over 250,000 copies; also, of "PLAIN HOME TALK," more recently published, which has sold to the extent of 70,000 copies; also, of "SCIENCE IN STORY," which is now being published in series.

CONTENTS TABLES

of all, excepting the first-mentioned work (which is out of print), will be sent free on application to either Dr. FOOTE, or the Murray Hill Publishing Company, whose office is 129 East 28th Street. Agents—both men and women—wanted to sell the foregoing works, to whom a liberal profit will be allowed. The beginnings of small fortunes have been made in selling Dr. FOOTE'S popular works. "PLAIN HOME TALK" is particularly adapted to adults, and "SCIENCE IN STORY" is just the thing for the young. Send for contents tables and see for yourselves. The former answers a multitude of questions which ladies and gentlemen feel a delicacy about asking of their physicians. There is nothing in literature at all like either of the foregoing works. "SCIENCE IN STORY" can only be had of agents or of the Publishers.

"PLAIN HOME TALK" is published in both the English and German Languages. Once more,

Agents Wanted.

ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

oct31 1y

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

The Art Journal of America,

ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claim of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—*THE ALDINE.*

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost: and then, there is the chromo, besides!*

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with *THE ALDINE*, is an important feature, and magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of *THE ALDINE* is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slighest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all *THE ALDINE* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *THE ALDINE*. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay *for one year in advance.* Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS.

ONE SUBSCRIPTION, ENTITLED TO THE ALDINE ONE YEAR, THE CHROMO AND THE ART UNION,

$6.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
(No charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 Cents.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the face-simil signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY
58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK
oct17 tf

ASYLUMS.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.
Belgium—38 Chartres.
Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.
Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.
Danish—H. Trelisen, Consul, 30 Magazine.
France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.
Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.
Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.
Italy—G. Galli Consul 77 Conti.
Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.
Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.
Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.
Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.
German Empire—John Kratt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.
Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.
Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.
Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.
Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul 44 Carondelet.
Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.
Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Onachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.
New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.
Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Elysian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainsle and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*7. Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Lafond's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 12, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Pariah Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21 Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 1 Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Anton
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Labarpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen's near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

FOR 1874.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analogous periodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Facts, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various Arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Building, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, New and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.

The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Microscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Horticulture, Agriculture, Architecture, Rural Economy, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and Health.

In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the Scientific American. No person who desires to be intelligently informed can afford to be without this paper.

Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and people of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room every Reading Room, College, Academy or School.

Published weekly, splendidly illustrated only $3 a year.

The Yearly Numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in contents to *Four Thousand ordinary Book pages.* An Official List of all Patents issuedis published weekly. ☞ Specimen copies sent free. Address the publishers, MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row New York.

PATENTS.

In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs MUNN & Co., are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. If you have made an invention, write them a letter and send a sketch; they will promptly inform you, free of charge, whether your device is new and patentable. They will also send you, *free of charge*, a copy of the Patent Laws in full, with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address MUNN & Co., Park Row, New York.